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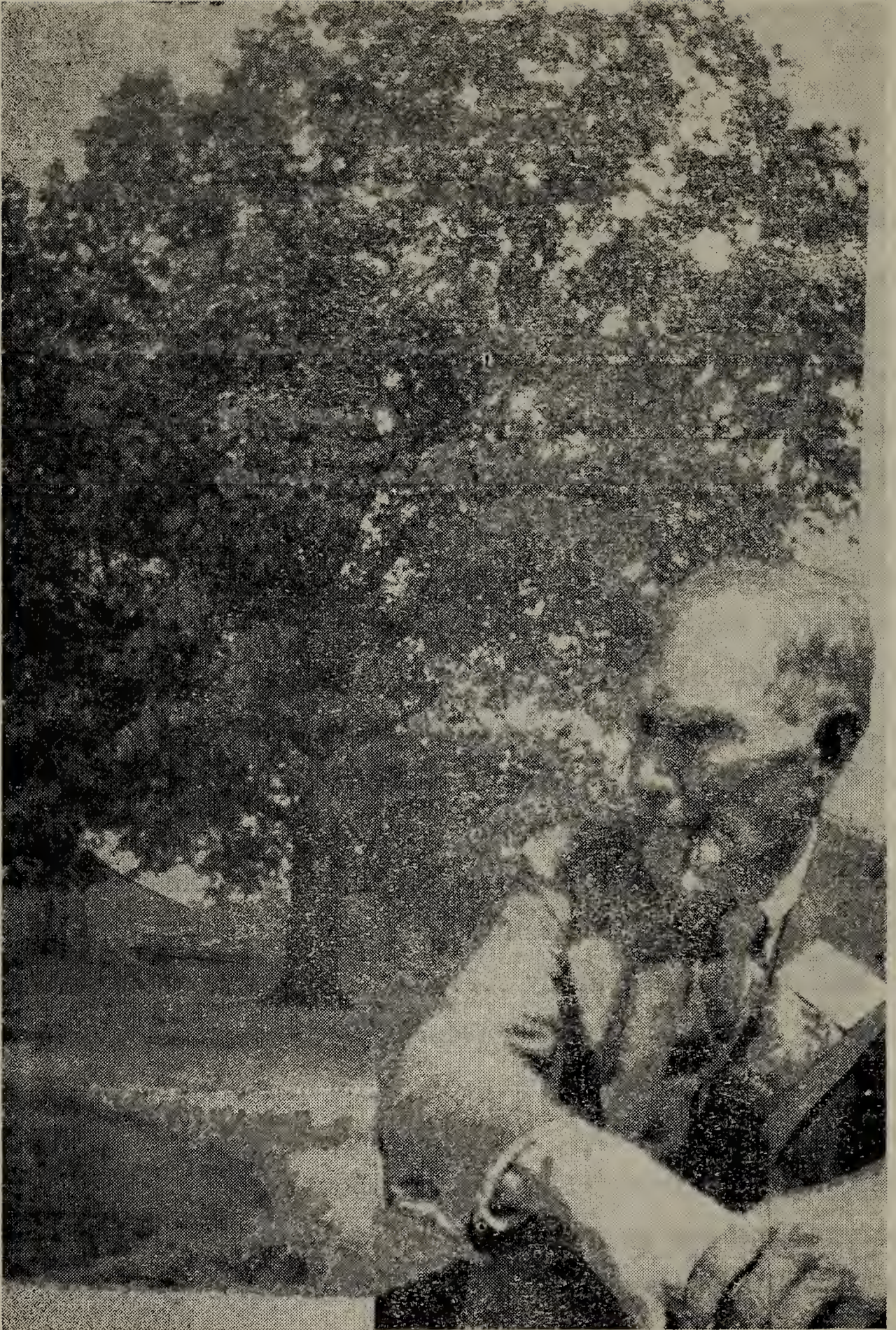
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All that's left at the Granger home. Henry Franklin Hammack, with his trusty pipe, Sits and contemplates his long, long wandering over the old, old family trails.

WANDERING BACK

A chronology, or history and reminiscencies, of four old families, Hammack, Norton, Granger and Payne, inter-related.

By HENRY FRANKLIN HAMMACK

(Address: Henry Hammack, McRae, Ark.)

V. 1

I've wandered to the village, Tom,
I've sat beneath the tree
Upon the schoolhouse playgrounds
That sheltered you and me;
But none was left to greet me, Tom
And few were left to know
Who played with us upon the green
Just forty years ago. -- McGuffey

P R E A M B L E

We hope that the writing and publication of this family record, with SOME of its interesting history, will prove to be a pleasure to you, as well as valuable; and that it will be forever kept as a memento. We embarked upon this venture over three years ago, in the year 1951, with the intention of compiling only a chronological record for my own satisfaction. The cousins and nieces whom I consulted from time to time always showed unbounded interest and helped me in every way possible to get up the data. We saw that something more than a home record was desired and expected, and the idea of mimegraph copies for all developed. As time passed, research developed so much in the way of family history, it was seen that mimegraph copies would be a tremendous undertaking, and the idea of a book began to form. At this stage, visiting in the home of a cousin, we picked up a little book and saw that it was a family story -- about her father in law's family. We sat and read it to the end, intensely interested. The idea of a history book for our family developed all of from this. The gathering of data, the research into our past, meeting of kinfolks whom we had not previously known, has been a happy, pleasurable adventure over the past three years; and this "work" will go on and on until I am gone. It will not be "finished" until then.

I think most all of us are interested in our ancestry and its history, with the legends, most of which are facts, but a few are untrue.

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Chronology, or history, has always intrigued and been considered important. Since civilization has existed, there have been written records. The most ancient that we know anything about are those contained in the Bible. The Book of Ruth is the most notable that is carried on down to King David. Previous to the Bible, chronologies were written in hieroglyphics on rock.

In compiling and writing this record, I have been assisted by and received the co-operation of Rena Lasater, Palmer, Texas, daughter of Thomas Buford Granger, and Maggie Lones Oliver, Sherman, Texas, daughter of Serena Granger Dodson, we three being the only surviving grandchildren of Margaret Norton Granger and great grandchildren of the American Revolutionary "Drummer Boy" Norton. Also was assisted by and received the cooperation of Mattie Bright, Waldo, Ark., daughter of Milton (Mit) Granger, third cousin, Mattie Granger, Little Rock, Ark., fourth cousin, daughter of William Granger Hattie Gates, Mc Niel, Ark., third cousin, daughter of Nancy Ellen Rushton, descendant of William Hammack, Jessie Leimgruber, Magnolia, Ark.,

JUL 18 1961 Gift
Mr. Granger, Hammon

niece, daughter of Sarah Jane Hammack Sanders, Nancy Lee Magnolia, Ark., niece, daughter of C. C. Hammack, and Ora Wright, Magnolia, Ark., (Rte. 5) daughter of Fredonia V. Hammack Eades.

The frontispiece engraving shows an old oak tree on one of the old Granger places with the writer sitting in contemplative mood while "wandering back on the old, old family trail." Other engravings through the book, mostly old pictures, tell a part of the story.

Family History By Old Recordings, Memory, Legends

We have by memory, research and investigation compiled and written all of the most important history obtainable, but there likely were interesting events lost to us, now, unrecorded and completely forgotten. Some of these may be brought out after this is published, and if so, they will be recorded in, at least one copy of the record.

We are sure you will understand, definitely, why the chronology has been brought down only to you, but we hope you will carry it on for your branch of the family in the back pages provided.

We are all curious and wonder and talk a good deal about how our surnames started. The origin of our names has been discussed time and again. The olsters built up (and I DO mean built up) some legends about their origin. We have made research on the origin of names, ours in particular, and found that they DID not originate according to these old legends.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR SURNAMES

All of these legends about the origin of the surname HAMMACK are untrue. Mostly, these legends apply to the HAMMOCKS, anyway, but are untrue even in that case, for that name originated in England many hundreds of years ago when thousands of surnames were being taken by members of the various tribes in accordance with the person's occupation, or for some item of household use and for many other things. It is supposed, on account of the increase in the numbers of families, designations such as John's son (Johnson) William's son (Williamson) etc. had become confusing. Family designations were, father, mother, son, daughter, other kin being designated as relatives.

The surname, HAMMACK, originated in Scotland when the tribes there started adding the word MAC for a

surname. We do not know why the Scotch sometimes added it as a prefix and sometimes as an affix. The originator of the name added it as an affix after the name Ham, making it, at first, Ham-mac, and a "k" was added at some time later. There were many of these affixed MAC surnames (as well as those with the prefix). Some of them still retain the original spelling and there are Hammac families, now who have retained the original spelling. The Irish also used the MAC names, but always as a prefix and the spelling was generally contracted to Mc.

The surname, GRANGER, originated in England to fit an occupation -- that of a grain farmer, or the keeper of a granery.

Surnames were also taken sometimes from the name of a town in England, and the the nurname NORTON may have been started in that way. The English usually contracted the word North to "nor" and town to "ton"; hence Norton, for North Town.

The surname, PAYNE, may have originated in those days, or it may have originated hundreds of years later. This is one of the thousands of names which can not be traced back to its origin.

We trace the two names HAMMACK and HAMMOCK back to origin simply to show they originated in separate countries, that there was no relationship between the two; and that the one is not a corruption of the other. As to our ancestors of ancient times, we have, now, none of their blood or characteristics. The "A" in the last syllable of the name Hammack was pronounced as in "snack". We bowed to mispronunciation, but not to misspelling of the name. There are hundreds of Hammacks, all related, and hundreds of Hammocks, related, but not to the Hammacks.

AMERICAN HAMMACKS -- Our Kin

There are far more families of HAMMACK s in America than anyone who has made no research suspects. Most of those now living in the eastern seaboard states of the south, all of the southern states, the southwestern states and the far western states are believed to have descended from two brothers HAMMACK, immigrants from Yorkshire, England. The two brothers landed at Charleston, South Carolina, but the date of their landing is not of record; it very likely occurred before the Revolutionary War. The given names of the brothers, also, is not of record. They may have been married upon arrival, or may have married after landing in America, but each, later had a large family, presumably

sons, mostly.

One of the brothers, with, at least, part of his family, moved westward, the other, also, with at least, part of his family, moved southwestward, and his descendants are, now, quite numerous in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas; and less numerous in all of the other southern states, as well as the far western states. The other brother has many descendants in North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri and in states to the far northwest. Both brothers, no doubt, have many descendants in Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. This is a rough separation of the descendants of each brother -- both doubtless have some descendants in all of the states named, as well as other states of the union.

The Harrison Hammack branch -- the branch recorded here -- descended from the brother who "moved southwest", from Charleston. But, whether we are descended from that branch, or from some other branch, we should not forget that we are all Hammacks; and, therefore, cousins. It is, of course, impossible to know about all of our Hammack kin-folks, but we should know about those in the Harrison Hammack branch.

We suspect that others of the European Hammacks came to America and settled further north than South Carolina; and there was, at least one family settled in Southern Alabama, distant cousins of our family. They retained the original spelling of the name -- Hammac. There are several Hammac families living in or around Mobile today. Whether their ancestors were in Mobile when our grandfather, Harrison Hammack, lived there, is not of record, nor is it of record whether the Hammacs living in other parts of the United States descended from the Mobile families. All of these are our distant cousins.

The first we ever knew, or suspected, that our name originally was Hammac was when we were young; and a man for Scotch-Irish descent, and a world traveler, told us of a prominent family in Ireland, Dublin, as we remember, members of which informed him that was the original spelling of the name Hammack. We consider only those bearing the names Hammac and Hammack as being our kin. There are other names which may be corruptions, such as Hamach, Hamic, Hammacher -- and many others.

HAMMACK COUSINS NUMEROUS

We have met or corresponded with several of the southwestern Hammacks, some of whom we believe to be as closely connected with our branch of the family as fourth or

fifth cousin. Merle S. Hammack lives at Ferris, Texas, has a brother N. Ad living on East Milam St., Ennis, Texas. Their father, still living at 96, is Dr. John A. Hammack, Kenne-dale, Texas. The latter's father was John Culpepper Hammack, Alabama, and possibly was one of the three brothers of Harrison Hammack. T. J. Hammack lives in Honey Grove, Texas, born near there 72 years ago. His father was T. J. Hammack, Sr., and was born near Ft. Payne, Ala., in 1851; moved to Texas in 1867, died in 1921. If T. J. Hammack, Jr., knew the name of his grandfather, he very likely would be another one of the Harrison Hammack brothers. Thomas Hammack, 2024 24th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala., can go back in the family lineage only to his grandfather, also named Thomas, and the latter's brother, Willoughby Hammack; they could easily have been sons of another one of Harrison Hammack's brothers. J. J. Hammack, Associate Professor of Chemistry and Physics, State Teachers College, Livingston, Ala., had a great grandfather by the name of John Hammack, who lived in Georgia. He, too, may have, and likely was one of the three brothers. The names of the three brothers of Harrison Hammack, therefore assuming the above conjectures to be correct, would be John Culpepper, Thomas J. and John, but as it would be unusual for a John Culpepper and a simple John to be in one family, it is very likely that they were one and the same; and this, of course, would leave one of the names unaccounted for. Anyway, we feel convinced that John Hammack was one of the three brothers whether his full name was John Culpepper or not, and that Prof. Joseph Jefferson Hammack is fifth cousin to us.

William H. Hammack lives at 2507 Locust St., Texarkana, Ark., and states that his grandfather (name not given) was born about 1833 -- too late to have been one of the Harrison Hammack brothers, -- but he could have been a son of one of them. This grandfather was born in Northumberland County, Virginia, but moved to Mississippi just before the Civil War, and died in that state, near Natchez. By the place of his grandfather's birth, we would infer that this grandfather was descended from the emigrant OR COLONIAL brother who "went west" from Charleston. We cannot, therefore, determine whether William Hammack of Texarkana is a fifth or more distant cousin.

Charlie Hammack formerly lived in McRae, but now lives in Little Rock, Arkansas. He knows little about his antecedents, except his own, immediate family. His father moved to McRae many years ago, from Kentucky, but he was born and lived in Virginia until the family moved to Kentucky. Charlie does not remember his grandfather's name,

but he very likely was one of the Northumberland County branch of the Charleston, S. C., colonial brothers and descended from the brother "who drifted west." His relationship to the Harrison Hammack branch would, then, figure about the same as that of William Hammack of Texarkana, mentioned above.

All of these cousins, mentioned, have been very helpful in giving as much of their family history as they know and are highly interested in knowing more. T. J. Hammack, Jr., who is now 72, has an only son and child, J. W. Hammack, 44, both live in Honey Grove, Texas. There were five sons and two daughters in the T. J. Hammack Sr., family. The oldest one is W. Y. Hammack, 80, 1655 1-2 McGregor St., Wichita Falls, Texas.

Thomas Hammack, closely related to the above, lives at 2024, 24th Avenue, Tuscaloosa, Ala. His grandfather, Thomas, had three sons by his first marriage and a brother, Willoughby. The sons were Willoughby, John and T. J. He had one son, Hugh Jack, by his second marriage, who was the father of Thomas Hammack.

Living descendants of this branch of the family are quite numerous and are scattered over many states, including Alabama, Georgia and Texas.

J. J. Hammack is Associate Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the State Teachers College of Livingston, Ala., and lives in Livingston. His great grandfather was John Hammack and lived in Georgia. His grandfather was Elijah Hammack, who had three daughters and four sons. The sons were Andrew Jackson (father of J. J.) John, William and Elijah.

J. J. (Joseph Jefferson) Hammack was born July 13, 1892, and his brothers and sisters were Robert, Elijah, Thomas Eugene, William Pascal, Nettie, Eva Mae, Ruby Lee and Mary, all children of Andrew Jackson and Winnie Dyke Hammack.

J. J. and Lessie Reynolds were married near Montevalle, Ala., Aug. 19, 1925, and have three children, Betty Jo (Mrs. Beryl Windsor), Huntsville, Ala., William Jackson, a doctor, now interning in the General Hospital, Denver, Colo., and Robert Eugene, who is a freshman in college.

The other cousins contacted, and mentioned previously to the above, did not give information as to their immediate families, but were truly helpful in supplying all the information in their possession relating to their old ancestry.

The registration of cousins Hammack will be continued in the future in the quest for descendants in our branch, and especially for descendants of James Hammack, brother of Charles M. Hammack, my father.

THE ORIGIN OF AMERICAN HAMMACKS

Our American ancestors were two brothers Hammack (given names not known) in the time of the colonists landed at Chareston, South Carolina, migrating from Yorkshire, England. Each either had a family when he arrived or acquired one afterwards. One brother "drifted westward, the other southwestward." From that time the family has branched until now so many branches their number cannot be even approximated. It is doubted that members of any one of these numerous old branches know anything at all about any of the other branches -- and sometimes not very much about their own particular branch. There is only one thing we can be sure of -- all who have clung to the correct spelling of the name are cousins, though this relationship is distant. If the record and history of all the many branches could be assembled, it would fill volumes and would be so complicated that no one could comprehend it all. It is difficult to comprehend one branch.

THE HARRISON HAMMACK BRANCH

There is nothing known at all about Harrison's father nor sisters, if he had any, but we have been told that he had three brothers and that all of them lived in the State of Alabama, in the early 1800s. Some of the descendants of these three brothers now live in Alabama, some in Georgia, some in Mississippi, some in Louisiana, some in Arkansas, some in Texas, and, some live in several other states.

Harrison Hammack had three sons and three daughters when he left Alabama in the 1830's accompanied by his two oldest sons (both of whom were married with families) and emigrated to northwestern Louisiana and a little later from there to southwestern Arkansas -- later Columbia County -- leaving his wife, a son and three daughters in Alabama, to be sent for later. It is estimated, now, in the absence of any record, that the remainder of his family arrived in Columbia County about the year 1848. It still was not Columbia County then. His wife's name was not handed down, by records or otherwise, so all we know now is that she was called Granny. The children's names were: William, James, Charles, Elizabeth (Betty) Lucy and Nancy. All of the children married and raised families, except that Nancy married late in life and had no children; and Lucy, because of an indiscretion, left home, presumably with a young man, and was never heard of again.

William Hammack, in Alabama, married Elizabeth Hunter House, widow with three children, and he had three

daughters of his own, Catherine, Louisa and Elizabeth. Catherine married William Joel Rushton, Louisa a Crabtree and we have not been able to find that Elizabeth ever married. Catherine married when quite young -- a little over 14 in the year 1855. Several children were born to this union, most of whom married and raised large families of their own. The marriage of William Joel and Catherine was an epic, long remembered by the populace and became legendary. Catherine's parents were perfectly willing for her to marry young William Joel Rushton and it was one of the biggest events ever to occur in that locality, with some 300 guests present for the three days' festivities, during which barbecued beef, mutton, venison, wild turkey and other eatables and refreshments were served to the guests. Before the wedding, the question of obtaining a license to marry came up for discussion; and to obtain one it would have been necessary for William Joel to make a "long trip" to a little place near Camden. William Hammack told his daughter and prospective son in law not to worry about the license, as he would attend to it for them. The William Hammack family was living in a home built exactly on the Arkansas-Louisiana state line -- half in Arkansas and half in Louisiana, with a park in front, in Arkansas, and a park in the rear, in Louisiana. When the wedding day came and the guests had assembled in Arkansas, he told them to move around the house and assemble in the Louisiana park, facing the back porch of the house. He told the preacher to proceed with the ceremony, as Louisiana required no license -- only a recording at the county or parish, seat by the preacher performing the ceremony. The Claiborne parish seat, at Haynesville was only a few miles away, so the preacher tied the knot and next day went to Haynesville and recorded the marriage.

James Hammack, the other son who first came with his father to Arkansas, also married in Alabama and had a family of several sons and daughters. This family settled on some government land near the Sulphur River in Miller County, Arkansas. Harriossn Hammack lived with this son and family for a time, then returned to his son William's home near Horsehead Creek, now in Columbia County. Before leaving James, he arranged with him to drive a team of mules and covered wagon over to Alabama, to bring the remainder of his family. Before this plan could be carried out, James came down with a fever and died; and it then devolved upon William to arrange for their transportation. It is not known exactly how the transportation was arranged, but the rest of the family arrived, as has been said, around the year 1848. After James' death, his widow and children remained on the Sulphur River farm, and she possibly married again. At any rate, other members of the Hammack

families lost touch with them, but recent rumor is that some descendants of this family still live in Miller County in the vicinity of Sulphur River.

Elizabeth Hammack, always called Betty, one of the daughters, married Henry B. Wallis, a widower with one son, James; and they had three sons of their own, Dump, Joe and Pete. Joe married but did not have any children; Pete married, died before he was middle age, but left several sons and daughters. Dump married, but little is known about his marriage or his family. It is known, however, that there were some step children and possibly some children of his own.

Nancy Hammack was not normal, though mostly she was intelligent. Her condition was believed by the family to have been caused by a drunken father chasing her mother when pregnant, wielding an axe and threatening to kill her. Nancy sometimes acted like a drunken person and sometimes she conversed "with the spirits" at night over the back fence. We can see now, that hers was a nervous condition that modern science probably would cure. One who knew her secret because of the fact that he never tried to tease her, and thus gained her confidence, knew that she wished to marry and have a home and children of her own above anything else. This was denied her; as no young man, of that day, would court or consider marriage with a girl or young woman afflicted as she was. She finally, however, late in life married John Casey, who also was old, and, of course there were no children. Life was unfair and cheated Nancy -- take it from the one who really knew her; and loved her as an aunt.

Lucy Hammack, the third daughter (was said to have been pretty, willful and "fast." People, especially parents, were very orthodox and circumspect in her day. Had this not been so, she no doubt would have married and settled down in her own community, instead of disappearing so completely that there never was one single word from or about her after she left home, and that was more than 100 years ago. The story? Well, a handsome young man came to see her one day, a young man the family had never seen and whose name they did not know. They, Lucy and the young man, strolled away, down the winding trail through the forest; and were "gone a long time." When Lucy returned alone, she found the family furious and scandalized, including her brother and two sisters. "You have disgraced us all," they said, "pack your duds and leave." She did just that; and as she trudged down the trail carrying her small pack of clothes, not a word was spoken by her or them. Nor did she give one backward look as she tripped down the winding trail out of their sight, though their eyes followed her

until she disappeared around the first bend; and disappeared forever. We believe, now, that Lucy married the young man, forgot that she was ever a Hammack and raised a family none of whom was ever told of their Hammack ancestry. When I was a young man, living in San Antonio, Texas, my friends there began to scold me for cutting, or "highhatting" them on the streets or other public places. This happened so many times, and my denials were always so convincing that a little detective work was in order. Finally, one day one of the office girls came running back from the street, yelling: "I've just seen you on the street corner, waiting for a street car -- -come quick and see yourself!" I hurried down, the office girls following. "You two are both alike", the girl said. We looked at each other and could "see the favor." "You are just alike," said the girl. "No, I do not know of any Hammacks in my ancestry," he said, "guess our looks are just a coincidence," Was it a coincidence, or was he a descendant of the long lost Lucy Hammack who long before had renounced her Hammack ancestry? We will never know, but it is our belief that a pretty, healthy girl like Lucy was likely to raise a large family and have many descendants.

The sixth, and last member of the Harrison Hammack family was Charles M. Hammack, who married and had a large family. As the chronology and history of this family is lengthy and it and the Granger family are the focal points in the record, they each will follow under separate headings. Before passing from them, some factual, but legendary history will be given about Harrison Hammack and his son, William.

The legend about both being heavy drinkers might best be forgotten at this late date; and it will be brought out briefly. The rest of the family were bitterly opposed to their drinking and did everything they could to stop it, but to no avail. On one occasion, Grammer Hammack, seeing her husband hide a bottle of whiskey in some brush near the home, on the roadside, before he came into the house, decided to slip out and destroy it. A better thought occurred to her, though, before she did. She simply "doctored" the whiskey and put the bottle back. Later, one of Harrison's drinking chums came to the house and the two strolled out to where the bottle was hidden, but Grammer followed them unseen and hid nearby. Harrison picked up the bottle and handed it to his friend. Then "glug, glug, glug, hawf, sput, arf," accompanied by some terrific coughing. "Vile stuff," he coughed, as he handed the half emptied bottle back to Harrison, who performed likewise. "Ugh, ugh," he said, "durn stuff's been salted." William his son, was just about

as heavy a drinker as his dad, but never allowed drinking to interfere with his business; and he accumulated quite a lot of real estate. He especially liked to swap horses and mules, and probably made a good deal of money for that day doing so. "Any time, anybody," he was wont to brag, "can beat ol' Bill Hammack in a hoss trade, 'hell'll freeze over." Both father and son were strongly against slavery, even though they had always lived in the South; and neither owned a slave, though financially able to. After the Civil War started and they found that there was no way to get out and join the Northern forces, they, each, at the same time, enlisted in the Rebel forces, but deserted to the North at the first opportunity; and then were taken into separate units. We do not understand today how it was possible for as old a man as Harrison was to get into any army. His age was bound to be 55 or more. He probably died, either in battle or from other cause, soon after deserting to the North, as his family never heard from him again. William, his son, returned to his home on Horsehead a year or two after the close of the war. Before going to the war, William deeded most of his land to his wife, Elizabeth, and his daughters, Catherine Rushton, Louisa Crabtree and Elizabeth Hammack. After his return, in 1867, he deeded over to them all remaining land; and it is believed that he died in that year. He and his wife, Elizabeth were virtually separated before he went to war; and it is supposed that they remained separated after his return until his death. It is supposed his drinking habits caused the separation.

Direct descendants of Wm. Hammack doubt that he returned after the war. He made a deed to some of his land in Columbia County Sept. 24, 1861, just before enlisting in the Civil War. It has been legendary that he never returned from that war. However, there is another deed recorded and dated August 2, 1867. This deed purported to have been made by him in Magnolia on that date. The question about his return will always remain a mystery on account of this later deed. It has been recently shown that his wife was buried in Shady Grove cemetery, near Walkerville. Three graves of the old Hammacks are in Hepsibah cemetery, as I remember as a small boy, being shown them.

Settlers in those early days sometimes had to flee their homes on account of Indian raids; and the Indians would ransack the houses and steal the livestock. On the occasion of one of these Indian raids, the William Hammack family had to flee in such a hurry that nothing could be saved except Elizabeth Hammack's beautifully decorated sunbonnet. The Indians poked it high up in a hollow tree.

When she returned home after the raid she found and recovered the bonnet and rejoiced. The story of the saving of the sunbonnet became a legend and has been handed down even until this day.

THE LOST JAMES HAMMACK FAMILY

James Hammack, a son of Harrison Hammack, and brother to William and Charles, died "long before the Civil War," when living "near the Sulphur River, in Miller County, Arkansas. He left a family consisting of his widow, three sons and three daughters, according to memory of what I was told in my early youth. There was never after his death any visiting between his family and his brothers' families in adjoining Columbia County, but we gained the impression, in our youth, that his family continued to live in Miller County. Exhaustive search for descendants in his family has been made over the past three years, but none has been found or heard of.

There have been Hammacks reported as living in that vicinity and we have contacted several of them -- to find that they were descended from other branches of the Hammack family and it is our belief there are no descendants of the James Hammack family living in Miller County, now, but perhaps, there are some living elsewhere

His widow was born and raised in Alabama, and most of the children are known to have been born there. Could they have returned to their old Alabama home after his death? We think it very likely, because of the fact after his death there never was any visiting between them and the other Hammack families. We sometimes went on hunting and fishing expeditions in the vicinity of their home and it is probable that had they been living there, then, we would have been asked to look them up while on such expeditions. We believe they moved back to Alabama in the same covered wagon that William Hammack sent to Alabama to bring his brother Charles and sisters from there to his home on Horsehead in Columbia County.

It does not seem likely that this family completely died out, leaving no descendants, but we feel certain that somewhere we have some pretty close cousins descended from them.

THE CHARLES McDONALD HAMMACK FAMILY

Charles M. was the third son in the pioneer Harrison Hammack family. He settled a farm in the wilderness of

Horsehead Creek in the southern part of Columbia County, Arkansas, consisting, at first of 160 acres of government land. This land was at the edge of the bottom and proved to be fertile after being cleared and put in cultivation. He built a small log cabin near the south line and the bottom in which he and his wife lived until he "proved" the land up and obtained government title; then he selected a building site about the center of the tract, close to "the public road" where he erected a log house 20 feet square with a second story room of the same size. The walls were sealed and the two floors laid with rough pine lumber hauled from a saw mill several miles away. Some years later, he built a cottage home some fifteen feet way in which the family lived and slept, using the two-story log cabin for kitchen and dining room. A wooden walkway, built at house level connected the two buildings. In this home, the large family of children were all born and reared.

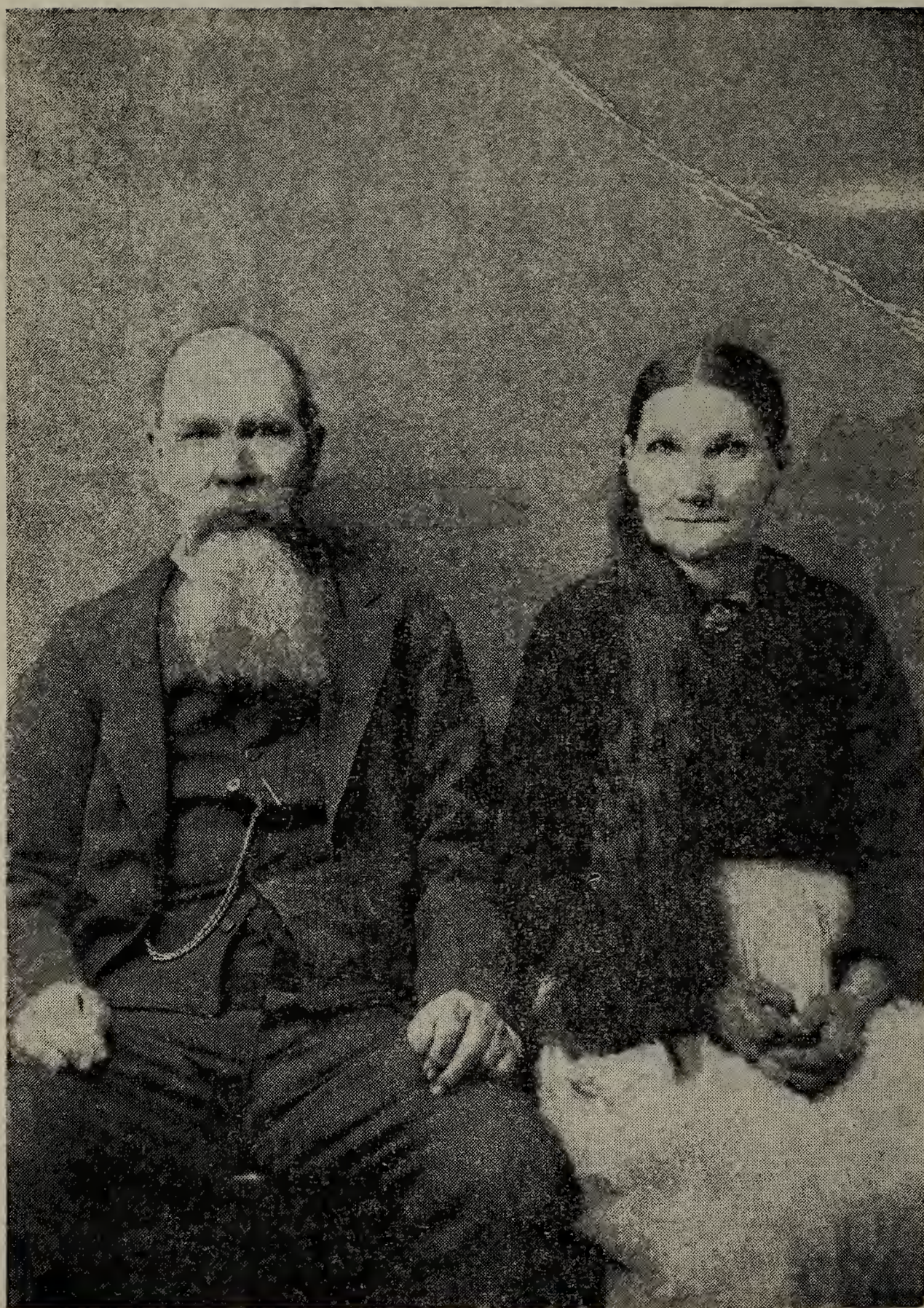
He was a successful farmer; and as he accumulated he frequently bought adjoining farms, adding to his original 160 acre tract until, at one time, the farm, or plantation, had grown to over 2,000 acres. Less than half the acreage was cultivated the balance being in timber.

He was a leading churchman (Baptist) in the community of Macedonia; and a charter member of the Macedonia Masonic Lodge. He never drank liquor, hated intemperance in others; and was always in the vanguard in every fight to outlaw the sale of liquor in the community and county. He, too, like his father and brother Will, did not believe in slavery -- never owned a slave -- but, when the Civil War came, was willing to fight for the South. He was rejected for enlistment because of the condition of his health at the time; and was told by the doctors that he would live less than a year. Temperate care and living, however pulled him through the crisis, and he lived to the age of 77.

Charles McDonald Hammack was born in Alabama April 17, 1829, and died near Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas, April 16, 1906, lacking one day of reaching his 77th birthday.

Mary Jane Granger was born in Heard County, Georgia, on a farm west of Franklin, the county seat, in the Wesley Chapel community, March 27, 1836, and died near Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas, December 24, 1912, lacking three months and three days of reaching her 77th birthday. (Her chronology is included with the William B. Granger family).

They were married in Magnolia October 31, 1854, Judge Turner officiating. Their thirteen children were all born in the home on Horsehead Creek, about nine miles



Father and mother, Charles M. and Mary Jane Granger Hammack about 1895.

south of Magnolia, and reared there, except that three died in infancy. Their children:

James William, born Oct. 16, 1855, died near Van Horn, Texas, August 16, 1916, age 60 years, nine months. He was named for his two uncles, James and William Hammack. He married Effie Thomas (date not shown in record) in Arlington, Texas, and they reared a large family of sons and daughters there. He was a young man of about twenty-one when he left his home on Horsehead Creek, Arkansas, and went to Arlington, Texas. About the time of his marriage, he entered the mercantile business in Arlington and expanded it into a large business in a few years, but, later, the business tailed. He then engaged in ranch farming near Arlington, but having retained his homestead in the town, he and his family continued to live there. A few years before his death he went totally blind; then the family sold out and moved to a large ranch near Van Horn, Texas. His widow and the children still own the ranch and other property and homes in nearby El Paso. Some of the children are deceased.

John Edward, born August 31, 1857, died October 16, 1947, at Houston, Texas, age ninty, one month and seventeen days. Named for his maternal uncle, John Granger. Married his first wife, Emma Jeffreys, in the Macedonia community, where they both lived until sometime in the late 1890s, when they moved to Denison Texas, where she died. They had no children. Some time after her death, he met and married his second wife, Lela (as recorded). Several children were born of this marriage. Leaving Denison, the family moved to Sweetwater, Texas and from there to Houston, Texas, where he lived at the time of his death. His wife continues to live in the home stead there; a daughter and son live in Houston and two daughters in California. Ed, as we all called him, was a farmer and carpenter while living in Arkansas, and continued in the carpentry line after going to Texas. He was active in his occupation until about two years before his death. He died of a gagrenous condition in both legs.

Christopher Columbus, (we all called him LUM) born on Leap Year Day, February 29, 1860, died February 19, 1930, lacking ten days of being 70. Married Mollie Maloch of the Horsehead community and they lived on a farm near Brister, where they reared a large family. The family moved to a farm near Emerson and lived many years there. While living there, Lum became interested in the sawmill business and continued in that buisness until he retired, a short time before his death. He was buried in Emerson cemetery. His wife died several years before his death. It is obvious of course, he was named for the great discoverer of America.

Matthew Deloney, born January 9, 1862, died June 7, 1933, age 71 years, 4 months and 29 days. Named for a family friend. Married Eliza Owen, Nov. 20, 1884, who survives. They reared three daughters, Pearl, Emma and Florence, all of whom were born in the Christie's Chapel community, Columbia County, Arkansas, where the family lived then. He was a farmer. He moved to Titus County, Texas, near the community of Monticello, south of Mt. Pleasant in the 1890s where he acquired a farm; farmed there until moving to Winfield, where he engaged in blacksmithing and other activities until his death. Was buried in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. Daughters Pearl Penn, Emma Gaddis and Florence Ellington.

Fredonia Victoria, born February 4, 1865, died January 15, 1944, age seventy-nine years, lacking nineteen days. Married Will Eades (Date not shown in record). They reared a large family of sons and one daughter, Ora. Her husband died some years before she died in an automobile accident. Lived all of her life in Columbia County. His occupation was farming, mostly. She is buried in Magnolia Cemetery and she and her sister Sally died at the same time from natural causes. She was a devout Christian all of her life and a member of the Baptist denomination. Her mother named her Fredonia Victoria for the Queen of England.

Sarah Jane, born March 15, 1867, died January 15, 1944; would have been seventy-seven in two months. Named for her mother and her aunt Sarah Granger. Married George McDonald Sanders (date not shown in record, but she was about twenty-three years old). They reared several children, all living except one. The family farmed and lived in the Macedonia community for a long time, then acquired property and a home in Magnolia, where they resided until both died. Both are buried in the Magnolia Cemetery. She and her sister Donie died together, at the same time, from natural causes.

Charles Ransome, born October 31, 1869, died March 9, 1951, age eighty-one years, four months and twenty-six days. Named for his father and a close family friend. His first wife was Jessie Miller, whom he married in Arlington, Texas, May 12, 1899. She lived only two or three years after the marriage. His second wife, whom he married at the same place, was Stephenae Mae Davis, and they married July 28, 1901. There were no children by the first marriage, but two sons by the latter. As a young man, he was set up in the mercantile business twice by his father in Columbia County, Arkansas, once at Payne's Mill, about four miles south of Magnolia, the other time in Magnolia. Each venture failed in



Henry Hammack here sits in his father's easy chair beside the century old clock when attending the 1953 Magnolia centennial, see guest badges. Surrounded by four nieces, Nancy Lee, Vesta Moffatt, Bertie Mae Morgan and Jessie Leingruebler dressed in one of her Grandmother Hammack's old costumes for the centennial.

short order. He then went to Arlington, Texas, and was employed in the mercantile establishment of his brother Jim. This business also failed after he had worked in it a few years, and, then, after his last marriage, he moved to Seattle, Washington, and engaged in the automobile business, and, also, the real estate business. He was successful there and before his death had accumulated a considerable estate. His widow and two sons survive him. He is buried in a Seattle cemetery. Ran (as we called him) was his father's favorite son, a fact which all of us recognized and no one resented. As stated, he was named for his father and one of his father's closest friends. After moving to Seattle, he changed the names by dropping the given name, Charles, making Ransome, Randolph, and making Hammack, Hammock. He signed his name as Ran Hammock. His brothers DID resent this, and one of them, Thomas Refus, was so resentful about it and some other things he alleged that Ran had done, that he never up to his death spoke or wrote to him again. The other brothers would write him, but took great delight in addressing the letters in Capitals RANSOME HAMMACK for the postmen to see. He was only one of three or four Hammacks ever to have corrupted the name, so far -as our research shows.

Thomas Rufus, born February 2, 1872, died August 20, 1918, age forty-five years, five months and eighteen days. Named for his maternal uncle Thomas B. Granger. Married Effie Norton of Tarrant County, Texas, but no record of the date was made. They had a son and two daughters, all of whom are reported as married and still living. Effie is reported as living in or near Ft. Worth. She may have been a distant cousin of ours, but,, if so, it was too distant to count. At the early age of 18 Thomas Rufus "ran away" from home because his father undertook to chastize him "for some of his devilment". He went out to his brother Jim, in Arlington ,Texas, at first, but returned to Magnolia and set up a wine shop there, in defiance of his father, who was a staunch prohibitionist. However, he closed up this business and accompanied his brother Ran to Arlington, Texas, and the two were employed in James' mercantile business until it went bankrupt. Tom then went to Ft. Worth and entered the saloon business there, and continued in that business until his death. He was not wealthy, but had acquired some estate at the time of his death.

Florence Caroline born April 25, 1874, died July 20, 1876, age two years, two months and twenty-five days. She was idolized by the whole family. "My sweetest and prettiest baby," mother would say. She was buried in the cemetery

at Christie's Chapel.

The twins. They were born between the births of Florence and Henry, but were not named and no record was made of their birth and death. They died within the hour after birth. Burial was at or near Christie's Chapel.

Henry Franklin, born May 22, 1877. Still lives in 1954. Has never married. After completing his education in 1898, he was employed in various capacities as clerk, stenographer, bookkeeper, accountant in Little Rock, and later as a private secretary in San Antonio, Texas. Returning from there to Little Rock, found he could no longer confine himself in office work, then settled on a farm near McRae, where he still lives, but is retired, which accounts for the time he was able to devote to research, assembling and writing this record. He was named Henry for his uncle (by marriage) Henry B. Wallis and the Franklin was mostly for the town of Franklin, Ga., near his mother's childhood home, which she greatly loved, and partly for the great American, Benjamin Franklin. She loved and nearly always called this son by his full name, Henry Franklin.

Elizabeth Nolan, born February 6, 1879, died July 3, 1907, age twenty-eight, four months and twenty-eight days. Was buried in Magnolia Cemetery. She lived all of her life at or near the old Hammack homesteads. On September 19, 1897, she married William Thomas Goodwin. They engaged in farming. There was one son and two daughters, Carmon, Ruth and Clara. All are living, with families of their own. Elizabeth and Henry were the last born of the Hammack children and the two remained pals as long as she lived. She was named for her cousin, Elizabeth Hammack.

LEDGENDARY RIFT IN OLD HAMMACK FAMILY RELATIONS

If there was a rift in the Harrison Hammack relations which caused him to emigrate from Alabama to Louisiana-Arkansas with two of his sons and their families, leaving his wife, one son and three daughters to shift as best they could in Alabama for several years before sending for them, it is a matter for conjecture, now. Charles, the son so left, in his lifetime described himself and the three sisters as being orphans who were hard put to it to support themselves and their mother. His greatest complaint was against his three uncles, who, he said, never helped them in any way and finally moved away from that section of Alabama in which the Hammacks had all lived and he never heard of them again.

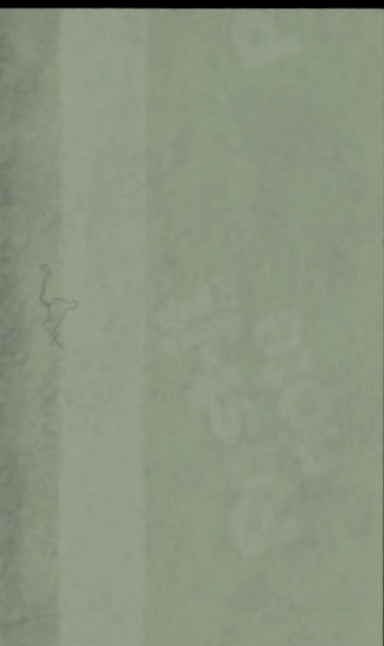


UNCLE CHARLIE NORTON

A son and daughter in law of "The Drummer Boy" Norton. It is estimated these pictures were taken in the 1830s or 1840s. No pictures were ever taken of other members of the old family.



AUNT SALLIE NORTON



CAMERA'S
NOT IN
USE UNTIL
1839

Be that as it may, after the Harrison Hammack family became reunited in Southern Columbia County, Arkansas, their relations were and remained affectionate to the end. The legend tells us that Granny Hammack looked for Harrison, her husband, to return for fifteen years after the war was over, or as long as she lived.

A demonstration of this affection was recently discovered in an old document filed and recorded in Columbia County records. It was a deed to a pony; dated at Magnolia, October 5, 1860: I, Charles Hammack, deed and give to my beloved niece, Elizabeth Hammack, daughter of my brother, William Hammack, for love and affection, one gray pony. To have and to hold unto her and unto her heirs and assigns. Witness my hand and seal on this 5th day of October, A. D., 1860. (Signed) Charles Hammack." As has already been said, the brother and father was a great "hoss trader", and this deed, no doubt was made to Elizabeth to forstall any attempt on his part to do any trading with the gray pony.

There is a well authenticated legend that William, the son, and his wife, Elizabeth, separated on account of his drinking habits, but that he remained loyal to her and his daughters is proven by the old land records, wherein he before the Civil War deeded them most of his land, and returning from the war, 1867, deeded them the remainder of his lands.

NORTON, THE DRUMMER BOY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Too young to carry a musket, blunderbus -- or whatever kind of weapon was used by soldiers of the Revolution-- Norton, the drummer boy beat signals or commands on the kettle drum by which his comrades marched, advanced to positions in battle or retreated. This position was just as important and required just as much valor and bravery as did the carrying of weapons. This drummer boy fell in battle just as many of his comrades did, but was not left upon the battlefield to die. In an engagement, his company had to fall back. While performing his duty and beating retreat on the drum -- retreating, himself, at the same time -- he backed into a rail fence and rammed a sharp-ended fence rail through both thighs. He never recovered from his wounds and his legs became useless, but he lived a long and useful life. When he grew up, he performed his duties from a wheelchair, married, had a home in North Carolina, and there had a family of four sons and two daughters. He later

--in some year between the years 1817 and 1830 -- moved with his family to Heard County, Georgia, on land "not far from the town of Franklin." He and his wife, who also lived to be "nearly a hundred", were buried in one of the old cemeteries in that county -- their graves forgotten. Will these patriots of the Revolution be entirely forgotten with the passage of their great grandson and two granddaughters, now, themselves, growing old? We three, so far as we know, are the only ones, now living, who remember them. We remember them because our mothers and aunts loved, revered and were proud of them and told us much about them as they remembered from their own childhood. They passed many years before we three were born, but we too, love and honor them, and feel that all of their hundreds of descendants should. If we were ever told what our great grandfather's given name was (or our great grandmother's maiden name) we have forgotten, and research fails to reveal their names now; and so the name has to go down as Drummer Boy Norton.

All of the six Norton sons and daughters married and raised families. We have daguerreotype pictures of Uncle Charlie and Aunt Sallie, his wife, taken sometime before the Civil War, and we think that, possibly, and probably, they also, are buried in Heard County, Georgia. Some of their descendants may be living there, now, though we have not yet been able to contact them. Another son moved from Georgia to "somewhere North," before the Civil War, and nothing can be learned at this time about his death, place or burial or the descendants he left. Also, his given name is not remembered. The other two sons, whose names were J. Adolphus Norton and John Wesley Norton, "long before the Civil War," moved from Georgia to Claiborne Parish, La., and settled a plantation near Haynesville, which became known as Norton Shops. The little community there, now, is still known as Norton Shops. Some of the descendants of these two families are living in Claiborne Parish, including Geo. T. Norton, 70, a grandson of John Wesley Norton. "We three are 4th cousins to Geo. T. Norton, who is a funeral director in Haynesville.

A daughter of great grandfather Norton, whose given name has been lost, married a Cofield in Georgia. It is supposed she was buried there when she died. Her daughter, Georgianna Cofield, married Lakirgius (Kirg) Payne and they settled on farm land in Columbia County, Arkansas, near the Louisiana line, and there raised a family of four sons. Many descendants of these four sons now live near there, in the vicinity of Springhill, La. Three of the

sons, Will, Ed and Louie ,are deceased, each leaving a family of sons and daughters. The surviving son, Dan, 72, wife and some of their family live in a farm home in Arkansas, but very near the State Line. Dan married Lena Nipper, and they have several children and grandchildren. Dan is our third cousin, and, of course, his children our fourth cousins. The sons and daughters of Will, Ed and Louie are our fourth cousins. Dewey Payne, son of Ed, is Postmaster at Springhill.

Besides Georgianna Cofield Payne, a daughter, there were said to have been two sons of the Cofield family, brothers to Georgianna, who came to Arkansas. It can not, now, be found that they remained, therefore, although they are our cousins, there is no record on them at this time.

The history of Margaret, the other Norton daughter, who married William B. Granger, will be found under the heading: "The William B. Granger Family," as they were our grandparents.

Mr. R. L. Wilson, Franklin, Ga., Mrs. J. R. Hawk, Route 1, Franklin, and the editor of the Heard County, Georgia, News and Banner, who published a story about our quest for information on the old Norton ancestry, have been helpful in gathering as much history as possible. Others there, whose names I do not know, are, also, being helpful.

Mrs. Hawk, who is 81, remembers several of the Norton families who lived in the Wesley Chapel community when she was young. These, no doubt were descendants of Drummer Boy Norton's son Charlie Norton. Some of the Nortons also lived in the Anitoch community then. Two brothers, John and Jim Norton, lived in the Wesley Chapel community, which is several miles west of Franklin, and this community corresponds in all respects with what we were told by mother and the aunts as being the location of the home of the Drummer Boy. Mrs. Hawk stated tat Jim Norton died, but that John Norton moved to Sharpsburg, over in Coweta County, and was still living there. A letter sent to him there, however, was returned, marked "unknown."

We feel certain that the Norton ancestors are buried in the old Wesley Chapel Cemetery. We feel certain, too, that our great grandmother was a Wesley, for she named one of her sons John Wesley.

The Wesley Chapel cemetery is large, as well as being old, and there are many lost graves in it. The Norton graves may be among the lost ones, having been buried there so long ago, but there is a possibility that monuments were placed at the graves. The Norton's, we are told, "owned a hundred slaves", and were certainly wealthy enough to have

placed monuments at the graves. It is quite an extensive job to search the old cemetery for the graves, but a son of Mrs. Hawk has volunteered to do it. He has not as yet reported any "find" and, of course, will make no find unless the graves are marked. The findings of marked graves would complete our record and enable granddaughters or the drummer boy to become eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE WILLIAM B. GRANGER FAMILY

The surname, Granger, originated in England many centuries ago and the American descendants have been here a long time. We have been unable, by search or research, to discover where or when the first Granger immigrated here. We are unable, also, to discover the name of William B.'s father, or where he lived, except that this son recorded in his own family record that he William was born, or at least, lived in Heard County, Georgia where most of his children were born and reared until he and his family moved to Columbia County, Arkansas, about the year 1848. There were three sons, including William B., Stephen and John. There may have been other sons and daughters but, if so, there is, now, no trace. All Heard County records were destroyed in a fire in 1894, so that nothing of official record can now be found from that source. The chronology, therefore, starts with these three brothers.

William B. Granger, according to a federal census taken in 1860, was born in Heard County, Georgia, in the year 1809, and the family record shows that he died at Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas, Dec. 6, 1871. He was 62 probably nearing 63 when he died. He and Margaret Norton, daughter of "the drummer boy" Norton (see Norton family chronology and history) were married in Heard County December 8, 1831 their ages at the time being about 22 and 15, respectively. She was born in North Carolina in 1816, and died in Magnolia, Arkansas, March 29, 1872. They had nine children born in Georgia and two in Arkansas. Both were buried in Magnolia Cemetery. Their children:

James A., born Nov. 2, 1832, died in Magnolia December 24, 1854, age 32 years, 1 month, 22 days; never married. Burial was in Magnolia Cemetery.

William Mell, born July 23, 1834, died in Palmer, Texas, October 13, 1900, age 66 years, 2 months, 21 days; married in Magnolia, when young, a girl named Adaline, who died in childbirth a year or so later. The child died, also. He never married again and became known as a bachelor. Burial was in Palmer, Texas.



Left to right, Susan Caroline and Eliabeth Ann Granger who died when young. Caroline died on the eve of what was to have been her wedding day. Picture taken about the year 1860.



Emma Granger, youngest of Tom's sisters, about 1880.

Mary Jane, born March 27, 1836, died in Magnolia, December 24, 1912, married Charles M. Hammack October 31, 1854, and they reared 10 children, three others having died when babies. See "The Charles M. Hammack Family" for her own family history.

Sarah Samantha, born April 11, 1838, died in Palmer, Texas, July 15, 1919, age 81 years, 3 months, 4 days. She was buried in Palmer Cemetery. Sarah never married, but lived with her brother, Thomas and his family.

Elizabeth Ann, born March 18, 1840, died in Magnolia Sept. 9, 1861, age 21 years, 5 months, 22 days. She had not married up to the time of her death. She was buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

John born March 10, 1842, died in Magnolia Sept. 12, 1854, age 12 years, 6 months, 2 days. He was buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

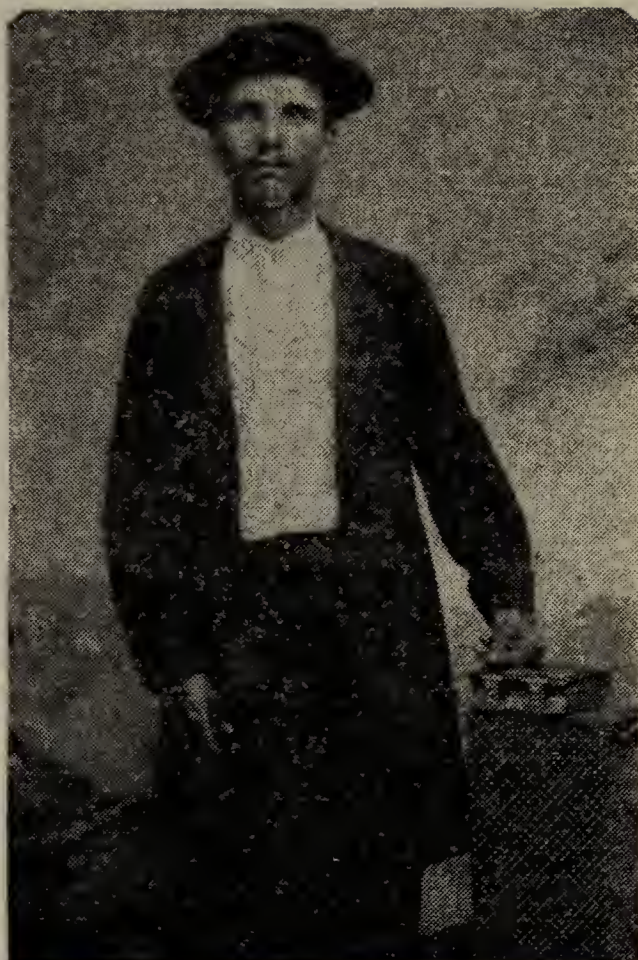
Susan Caroline, born February 11, 1844, died in Magnolia October 21, 1867, age 23 years, 8 months, 10 days. She never married, but was betrothed to Tom Elmore, and died on the eve of what was to have been her wedding day. Her story follows under separate heading. She was buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

Margaret Serena, born July 27, 1845, died in Madill, Okla., and was buried there November 1933, age 87 years, 4 months. She married Thomas Dodson in Magnolia when she was a young woman and they lived there until 1879, when their only child, a daughter, Maggie, born Dec. 20, 1877, was about 18 months old, moved to Madill, Oklahoma and lived there until their deaths. Maggie, the daughter, after growing up, became Mrs. Maggie Lones and she reared two daughters of her own, Marie, who is now Marie Swaltney, and Nina, Mrs. Nina Moore. Maggie became a widow and a few years ago married again. Her second husband's name is W. D. Oliver. Nina, who is widowed, lives with her mother and stepfather in their home in Sherman, Texas. Marie and her husband have a home of their own, also in Sherman.

Thomas Buford, born June 9, 1848, died in Palmer, Texas, August 10, 1892, age 44 years, 2 months, 1 day. He is buried in Palmer Cemetery. He married Henrietta Joyce Bird after moving to Texas and they reared five children: James Jefferson, Lou Rena, Margaret Joyce, Thomas William and Christine. All are deceased, except Lou Rena, Mrs. Rena Lasater, a widow. She lives in the old family home in Palmer and is assistant postmaster there. She adopted the baby son of Christine, when the latter died, and reared him to manhood. He does not live with her, now. She has one child, a daughter, of her own, Geraldine, who married Rob-



Thomas B. Granger as he appeared about 1890.



James A. Granger, eldest son of Wm. B. Granger, as he appeared shortly before his death in 1867.

ert Pegram and they have a young daughter Janice and son Bruce. This family lives in Dallas.

Rena Lasater was born Lou Rena Granger, May 20, 1886. Births and deaths of her four brothers and sisters: James Jefferson June 23, 1882 — July 17, 1950, never married; Margaret Joyce, Dec. 26, 1887 — Oct. 11, 1846; married, two children; Thomas William, July 3, 1889 — Sept. 25, 193...; married, 1 son. Christine, February 29, 1892, date of death not ascertained, but was about 1918.

The above listed sons and daughters of the William B. Grangers were born in Heard County, Ga., in the community of Wesley Chapel. The two listed below were born in Magnolia, Arkansas.

Emma Cornelia, born October 25, 1853, died in Palmer Texas, April 24, 1925, age 71 years, 6 months. She never married, but lived with her brother, Thomas, in Palmer.

Francis Pearce, born December 31, 1854, died in Magnolia July 23, 1860, age 5 years, 6 months, 22 days. Was buried in Magnolia Cemetery.

SOME LEGENDS AND HISTORY OF WM. B. GRANGER FAMILY

The family moved from Heard County and the community of Wesley Chapel, Georgia, and settled in the, then, wilderness of, now, Columbia County, Arkansas. They traveled all the way in a covered wagon by winding wheel tracks, called roads, crossing small streams by fording and larger streams, including rivers, by ferry. It was a long journey for that day, but very adventurous, especially to the children. After these children grew old and had families of their own, they often told their children about the wonderful journey from Georgia to Arkansas made in their youth. They often, too, talked about their old home in Georgia and the happy times they had there as children, among other things, their infrequent visits to Franklin, the county seat, several miles away. The home, we have recently found was in the community of Wesley Chapel which is west of Franklin a few miles. The Wesleys for whom the chapel was named must have been close friends of the old Norton family, for we find that a brother of Margaret Norton Granger was named John Wesley Norton.

THE GRANGERS, ARKANSAS PIONEERS

When the William B. Granger family first moved to Arkansas, they settled on land several miles west of Magnolia, but neither the city nor the county had been estab-

lished .Later, and after the town and county had been established, they moved to a home on an 80-acre tract near the western edge of town. Old records show this tract to have been in the name of the son, James A., who, remaining single, continued to live with the family. This tract was the east half of the southeast quarter of section 11. Afterwards, they moved into the town, proper. Search for the location of this town house has failed. They moved from this home in Magnolia to a home some five or six miles southeast of Magnolia located on the south half of the southeast quarter, section 29-17-21, and were living there when the parents died. Their children, Thomas, Rena, Sarah and Emma, continued to live there until Thomas sold the estate and all four moved to Texas in 1879.

Search has, also, failed to locate the first home of the Grangers. It is reported to have been in the vicinity of the old Frazier farm, sawmill and store. The Grangers appear to have owned a lot of different tracts of land in that vicinity, and it is, now, impossible to tell on which tract their home was located.

Their second home on the 80-acre tract at the western edge of Magnolia was bought in the name of the son, James. The house is gone, now, but from what can be seen on the location, it was probably a 4 or 5 room house, with a cellar and a couple of brick chimneys.

All that we know about the history of William B. Granger's brothers Stephen and John will be found in the chronologies in the back pages. An outline of the cellar can still be seen at this location, but is now nearly filled with dirt. Nothing remains of the house except a few brick bats from the brick chimney. The family obtained water for household use from a spring some distance from the house. Erosion from the field, adjoining, over the years has buried this spring, stopped its flow, and efforts to locate it have failed, although the man who owns the land, now, has made extensive searches for it. James A. Granger deeded this place to Futch & Phillips, consideration \$50, Dec. 3, 1861. and the family then moved either into a house in Magnolia, a short distance away, or moved directly to a farm they owned several miles southeast of Magnolia, located in the south half of the southeast quarter of section 29, where they lived until after the parents died. The Grangers, before or at that time, also owned other tracts of land west of Magnolia in the vicinity of the old Frazier plantation and no doubt, lived there before making their home on the James A. Granger tract just west of town. William B. Granger was a laborer and carpenter, as well as being a farmer, and it is believed that all of their homes were built by him. He also built or worked on many of the first houses built in Magno-



Maggie D o d s o n Lones
Oliver, surviving daughter of
Rena Granger Dodson as she
appeared recently.

lia after the county seat was established there and the new town laid out. He helped build the first log courthouse.

There is no record nor remembrance, now, of the exact time the family moved from Georgia to Arkansas, but it probably was in the year 1848. There was a "babe in arms" at the time of the emigration which could have been none other than Thomas Buford Granger, who was born June 9, 1848. The census taker in 1860 showed all of the Granger family as having been born in Georgia but was in error in so showing Emma Cornelia who was born Oct. 25, 1853. Magnolia was founded in the early part of that year, and her father was employed in carpenter and building work in the new town; and was frequently receiving from the clerk of the County of Columbia vouchers for serving court papers, either as constable of the Magnolia Township or as deputy sheriff of the county. Emma was, therefore, not the "Babe in arms" when the family moved from Georgia to what is now Columbia County, Arkansas, as has been said. It is not likely, either, if the family had been so late in coming that Charles Hammack could have courted and married her sister Mary Jane on March 31, 1854. The latter, in later life, always said she was a little girl of about twelve when the family moved and as she was born in 1836, that would make the date of emigration the year 1848, some five years before Emma was born. Emma was a little girl of 7 when the census taker came along in 1860, and probably thought that she was the baby when the family moved and so informed him. another error in this census for the Granger family was that it showed an Adeline as being one of the daughters. As the old family records do not show an Adeline, investigation finally revealed that William Mell, next to the oldest son, who, during his long life was always called a bachelor, had, in reality, in his youth, married, but his wife died in little more than a year in childbirth, the child being stillborn. Her given name was Adeline, but her surname, before she married, has been lost. She being at the Granger home, when the census taker arrived, was simply taken by him to be one of the daughters.

It is seen, therefore, that the William B. Granger family, emigrating from Heard County, Georgia, in 1848, first settled on land in what later became Columbia County, Arkansas, in the vicinity of the old Frazier plantation, west of Magnolia some six miles and moved from that land to a home near the present western boundary of Magnolia, then into Magnolia and then to another farm in section 29 five or six miles southeast of Magnolia, the latter becoming their last home in the county. This was the home in which the father and mother and one of the daughters, Susan Caroline, lived until their deaths. After their deaths and

after all the living members of the family had gone and the Everything pertaining to that home, nowever, is gone and has been for years, including an old beech tree which stood in front of the house and had many carvings on it made by members of the family. It was under this tree that William B. Granger, the father, met his death.

The Grangers owned another farm near Magnolia, about one mile south of the present southern limits, but it was sold in the year 1858 to John Wyrick and has since been known as the Wyrick place. This 80 acres and the James A. Granger 80 near the western town limits appear to have been the only lands sold by them until the estate was liquidated in the late 1870s by the son, Thomas Buford Granger, who was administrator.

GRANGER SON AND DAUGHTERS MOVE TO TEXAS-OKLAHOMA

William B. Granger, as has already been stated, was constable or deputy sheriff in 1853-54 and then was elected sheriff of Columbia County. He was re-elected until he had served four terms. The legend is that he was a good sheriff. He never had any trouble in making arrests, never carried a gun and always brought his man in unless he had completely decamped from the county. His income from the office, however, was so small that he had to continue to labor in carpentry and building work; and also to farm in order to support his large family. He retired from the sheriff's office in the year 1863, and if he had not already retired to his farm southeast of Magnolia, he did so then. It was on the farm that he met his untimely death, a young mule he was endeavoring to handle reared up and pawed him on top of the head, injuring him so badly that he died within a few days on December 6, 1871. His wife, Margaret Norton, who had been an invalid for a year or more with a kidney disease, followed him in death the next March 29, farm was in other hands, it became a sort of family shrine. 1872. See "The Norton Family" for more about her. Both, with five of their children who preceded them in death, are buried in old Magnolia cemetery, and a stone monument, in their memory, was erected over their graves in the year 1954. All of the children remained with the parents until the latter's deaths, except the ones which preceded by death and Mary Jane, who married Charles Hammack. After their deaths, the two sons and three daughters surviving, William Mell, Thomas Buford, Sarah Samantha, Margaret Serena and Emma Cornelia continued to live in the old homestead until Thomas, who was administrator of the estate, finished

liquidating it and all five moved to Ellis County, Texas, near Palmer. Margaret Serena (Rena) who had married Tom Dodson at Magnolia and had an 18 month's old daughter, Maggie, their only child, moved on up to Madill, Oklahoma, and made that their home the rest of their lives. Thomas, Mell, Sarah and Emma remained together the balance of their lives, living, at first, on the ranch they had bought near Palmer, but later building a home in the town of Palmer and living there. Mell, whose young wife had died at Magnolia, never remarried. Sarah and Emma never married. Thomas married Henrietta Joyce Byrd. Only one of their five children now survive, Rena Granger Lasater, who still lives in the old home place, and has one daughter, Geraldine Pegram, who, with her husband and two children, lives in Dallas. Rena also has an adopted son, her sister Christine's son. Christine died of pneumonia when the boy was only a few months old. Rena, who is now 69, is the only survivor in the Thomas B. Granger family.

James A. Granger, the eldest son and child in the William B. Granger family also never married, but lived with his parents and the family until his death at the age of 32 years and six months. His daguerreotype picture shows him to have been a handsome and healthy looking young man and the cause of his untimely death is not known. It is legendary that he went into the saloon business at Magnolia when the town was first established, but it is not known whether he remained in it until his death. It is very likely that he had to quit this business and devote his labors to assisting his father and other members of the family in their farm work. John and Francis Pearce, were the two sons who died as children, one at the age of 5 1-2 the other at 12 1-2 years. Two grown daughters also died, Elizabeth Ann, at the age of 21 years; cause of her early death was never recorded; and Susan Caroline, at the age of 23. According to their daguerreotype pictures, these daughters were healthy appearing, too, and the cause of their deaths has not been handed down in family annals. Susan Caroline, however, knew some time before she died, according to family legend, that she was going to die, and this is a romantic story that has been a legend since.

THE ROMANCE OF SUSAN CAROLINE

Here is the story of this blighted romance as it has been pieced together from the memories of "we three," the memories of several other descendents and a few old family papers.

The Granger daughters were all good looking, but Susan Caroline was beautiful, intelligent and had a friendly

and adorable disposition. She very likely could have married any eligible young man living in Magnolia or in the neighborhood, but her choice fell on Tom Elmore, a handsome young man, who had also emigrated to and settled in Columbia County, and was the uncle of his namesake, Tom Elmore, and Dr. Elmore, a dentist. Their courtship had progressed to the point of an engagement and the setting of a wedding date when, strolling with him one day, she suddenly turned to him and said: "Tom, I feel that we will never marry, that I am going to die before we do." Tom tried to pass this off in a joking way, but she answered: "I am serious, Tom, I will die before our wedding, and I do not want you to ever forget me; and I want you to make my coffin." (Coffins were homemade in those days) Then, on the eve of her wedding day, she suddenly was stricken. The few hours she lived, she was conscious only of Tom, who was with her to the end. She died in his arms. Poor Tom tried to do as she had requested and as he measured her shrouded form for the coffin, his tears fell, wetting the shroud. He friend took over and made the coffin for him. Her grave could not go on with the coffin making, but a sympathetic in Magnolia Cemetery, with a large porcelain urn beside it are tragic reminders of Tom's faithfulness to her memory. He lived a long life during which he constantly visited her grave, placing the flowers he always brought in the urn. He never married, became a wanderer, never accumulated much and apparently did not want to. He became a sort of minstrel, or old time fiddler, and played wherever people wanted him to; and they could pay him whatever they wished. Everybody was his friend, and generous, he was never a tramp. He was one of the best of the old time fiddlers and his friends prevailed upon him to go to the St. Louis World's Fair in 1903, where he won first prize in the Old Fiddlers' competition.

After this, Tom Elmore wandered to Hope, Arkansas, and there became fond of an orphan boy by the name of Staggs; and the two "took up together." He then decided to make a home for himself and the boy; and, in some way, acquired a house and lot in Hope. The two lived together there until his death a few years later. The little he possessed was left to this boy. Burial was in Hope cemetery, his beloved fiddle with him. It is wondered if this boy, he befriended so highly, visited, or visits, his grave, with flowers, as Tom visited Susan Caroline's grave, with flowers, so many times over the years of his life. We did not know where Tom Elmore's grave was until recently; now that we know, perhaps we, too, will visit his grave, and lay a wreath on it in memory of his faithfulness to Caroline.

THE MILTON GRANGER FAMILY

There came to Arkansas from Georgia, soon after the William B. Granger family came, another Granger family, the Milton Grangers. Milton Granger was a son of Stephen Granger and a nephew of William B. He, too, acquired land and built a home several miles west of Magnolia. He spent the rest of his life in this home, except that he once lived for short period in a home some three or four miles southeast of Magnolia.

He lived to see the wild country of Columbia County transformed into the highly developed country it is today, and materially assisted in that development. His daughter, Mattie Granger Bright, still lives in that community and very near the old homestead, with her son and daughter-in-law. She remembers, among many other things that her father told her about the family that he said there was another brother of William B. and Stephen Granger, named John, who remained in Georgia; that uncle John was married and had a family. We have been unable to turn up any record of this family, but it is assumed that he died in Heard County, was buried there and his descendents moved away. If any still live there, we have not as yet been able to locate them.

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It is now legendary that Milton (Mit, as he was always called) Granger was induced to emigrate from Georgia to Arkansas on the throw of a dice, but no doubt, he had previously been contemplating the move. Engaged in a dice game one day, the pot had been built up to a considerable amount of money, and the time came to make the final throw, win or lose. Before he cast the bones, Mit said: "Boys, if I win this pot, I go to Arkansas, where my uncle Billie is, tomorrow; if I lose, I stay here in Heard County, Georgia." Breathlessly, he "shot the works", and won. The next day he hitched his mules to the covered wagon loaded it up with their things and he and the family started on their long journey.

Milton (Mit) second son of Stephen and Lucy Jones Granger, was born in Heard County, Georgia, November 26, 1833, and died in Columbia County, Arkansas, . . 1918.

Children: George, born in 1858, married and had six children. Date of his decease not recorded;

William M., born March 1861, died March 16, 1932. Married Henrietta Morgan in 1886 deceased, Feb. 16, 1930 Names of their twelve children will be found in chronology in final pages;

Mary, next born after George, married name and names of children not available;

James, next born after William, married, 3 sons, 2 daughters; still living in Pollock, La.

Lucy, next born after James; married John Falk; 1 son 4 daughters;

Mattie, born June 7, 1872; married Bright; 1 son 2 daughters. Still lives near the old home place west of Magnolia with son and wife.

Other history of the Milton Granger descendants will be found in chronologies on last pages.

NOTES AND COMMENTS -- FAMILY RECORDS

Compiling a family record is no easy matter. This was started some three years ago in 1951 and is not complete. The only complete family records are those written in the Bible and they did not stay complete very long. This record was started with the expectation that would it be completed in short order, but obtaining the data by search of old musty records of a hundred years ago, remembering old and almost forgotten episodes and making research on the dozens of old legends to determine their truthfulness or falsity has taken time and other historical data will be received after this is published. It is not so important to you to have a history of your old ancestors as it is for you to keep recorded the current history of your own family. The simple recording of births, deaths and marriages is not enough. Any family events which interest the family enough to talk about them at the time and afterwards should be recorded.

CORRUPTION OF NAMES

The names Norton, Granger and Payne have never been corrupted and there is no danger that they will be, but we sound a warning to the Hammacks that their name may be in the future be corrupted to Hammock. Very few people today will spell the name correctly. Practically all of the Hammacks think that the name Hammock is a corruption of their own name, when, as a matter of fact, the Hammack name started probably a couple of hundred years BEFORE the Hammock name started. These two great American families are not related, now, and have never been. The tradition in the Hammack ancestry has ever been, Those who spell the name Hammack are not kin to those who spell their name with an "o". You should follow the tradition set by your ancestors. We suppose that

we will go on mispronouncing the name, which originally was pronounced Ham-mack', the "a" in the last syllable sounded like the "a" in snack."

Charles Ransome Hammack — his true name, regardless of his changing it to Randolph Hammock — was, so far as we have ever been able to find, the 3rd Hammack who ever changed his name. (The only one in the Harrison Hammack branch). When a very young man, still residing with his parents, he met a couple of Hammocks in Magnolia one day who had come from Monticello where they resided. He was greatly excited about it, because he fancied a resemblance to our family. "They are just like us," he informed our father upon his return home, "and are bound to be our kin." Our father only said "huh," but from that day Ransome always considered Hammocks as being our ancestors, and the name Hammack a corruption. He became more and more obsessed with the idea, as time went on, until he finally decided to get up a "family tree," based on his "Hammock ancestry." Thereafter, he changed his name to Randolph Hammock. When writing letters to his brothers and sisters, he signed them simply as Ran, but never told any of them about his "Hammock Family Tree." He did tell several of the nieces, nephews and cousins about it and, from them, his brothers and sisters learned of the change. Ran's two sons, possibly, do not know that their true ancestry is in the Hammack family.

THE COLONIAL HAMMACKS

It is presumed that two brothers Hammack were the first to come to America from Europe. These two are our ancestors, here. Their given names are not on record, nor is date of their arrival of record, but it was in early colonial times. They came from Yorkshire, England, and landed at Charleston, S. C. One of the brothers "drifted westward," the other "drifted southwestward" from Charleston. Our family, no doubt, is descended from the one who "drifted southwestward," as are most other descendants from the southeastern seaboard states to the Pacific coast states. It is believed that descendants, bearing the name, are in every state in this vast area. Among these descendants are many descendants of Harrison Hammack and his three brothers who settled in Alabama. In our search for descendants of these four, we have run into a number whom we believe are descendants, but none can prove it. Information on this will be found under another heading. We have also contacted several Hammacks whom we hoped would prove to be descendants of our uncle James Ham-

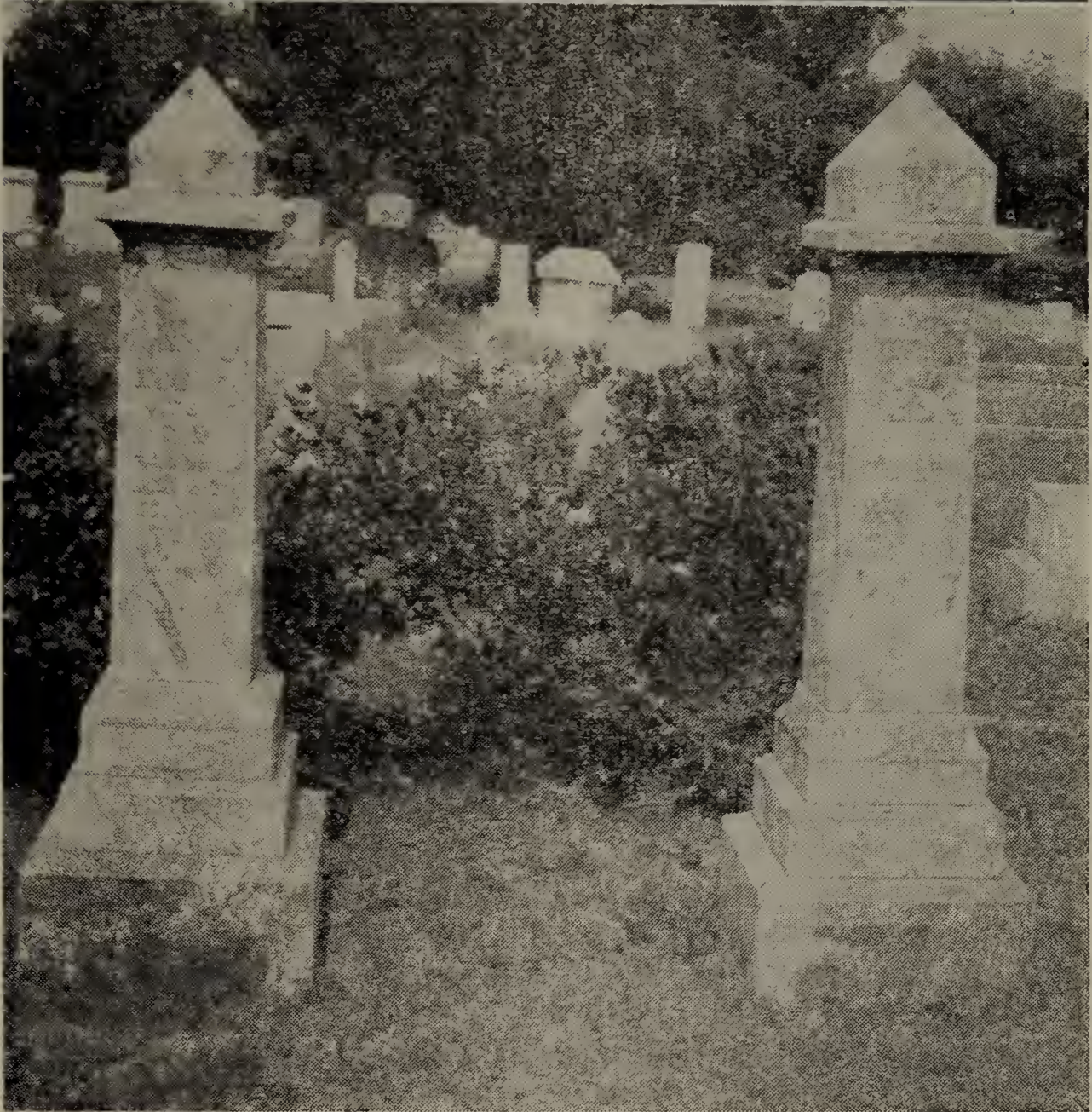
mack, but they were not. This, also, will be found under another head.

A VISIT TO THE OLD GRANGER HOMESTEAD ABOUT 1885

The William B. Granger family, during the long time they lived in Columbia County, had four homes, as has been stated the first being near the old Frazier plantation, the second near the western boundary of Magnolia, the third being in the town of Magnolia, the location of which could not be ascertained, and the fourth and last being in section 29 some five or six miles southeast of Magnolia. We visited this place, with our mother, about the year 1885, after the family had been gone about 13 years, and remember seeing the old beech tree, with the carvings on it, under which William B. Granger was killed by the young mule. The house was abandoned at that time and was badly in need of repairs. We believe the house was torn down some years later and it has been reported that some one kept the chimney mantel, with the Granger name written on it, together with some other penciled data, but it can not be ascertained, now, if this old mantel is still in existence, and if so, where it is located. The old beech tree is also gone. When we left the old place that day, my father said that we would drive up to the Calhoun road and drive on in to Magnolia and the cemetery there, which we did. When we arrived in the cemetery, we noted the Granger graves were near an oak tree, one root of which seemed to be growing down into one of the graves. The tombstone at grandmother's grave showed clasped hands underneath which the inscription read: "Meet Me in Heaven." The tombstones decayed and disappeared some years ago and the graves were lost for awhile, but remembrance of the old oak with its root growing into the grave helped to locate them. A new monument, for all the graves there, was erected in July, 1954.

CHARLES HAMMACK -- AN INVENTIVE, SUCCESSFUL FARMER

Charles M. Hammack was a good farmer, and a successful one. He accumulated an estate considered large in his day. The poverty of his family in Alabama prevented him from going to school very much and he received only three months schooling, but, during this three months, he learned to spell, read and write. Afterwards, he self-edu-



Monuments (top) at Graves of Wm. B. Granger and Margaret Norton Granger, their three sons and two daughters, erected 1954 by Henry Hammack in their memory, (bottom) Charles M. Hammack and Mary Jane Granger Hammack, father and mother. In Magnolia (Ark) Cemetery.

cated himself as much as he could and had sufficient education to enable him to read, write and keep his records. He was a constant reader of the bible, member of the Baptist church, Mason and ardent prohibitionist. He was successful as a farmer; and from time to time, bought adjoining farm land, adding to the original farm until he had one of the largest farms in the locality of Horsehead. His cotton production became so large and the difficulty of getting it ginned so great that he considered it necessary to install a gin of his own to gin the farm's cotton. The 45-saw gin stand was operated by horse or mule power; and from two to three bales a day could be put through it.

By the time of the middle 1880s, he recognized that much of the fertility of the soil on his farm had been lost to erosion and that some fields were gullied so badly large portions of them could not be cultivated; and that something would have to be done about it if the farm was to be kept in operation. He, therefore, became one of the county's earliest soil conservationists. He filled the gullies with brush cut from swamp land, ploughed as much dirt as possible on top of the brush and constructed a system of low terraces in the sloping fields. "Circled" crop rows, running with the terraces helped the latter to carry surplus water off and prevent washing and there were always many short, or "point" rows necessary to fill the space between terraces. He did his own "engineering" in laying out the system by constructing a high wooden horse from the top center of which was swung a plumb bob, the cord of which ran between two sets of bars with "degree" marked on them. These conservation measures were so successful that in a few years the farm was brought back to its former productivity. The "surveying instrument" was afterwards seen on other eroded farms. Present day soil conservation practices do not differ much from those of that day, except the terraces are built higher and the crop rows are run straight over them.

Charles Hammack was also a timber conservationist and protected his timber tracts as much as possible from fire hazards and other needless destruction. By conserving his timber and holding it, he was enabled to sell it some years before his death for what was considered to be a big price, but, of course, low when compared with today's prices

TOMBS OF THE ANCESTORS

Efforts were made to locate the graves of our ancestors; some appear to be completely lost and may never be found. Among the latter are the graves of great grand-

father and mother Norton. As has been stated previously, as a youth, he served in the Revolutionary Army as a Drummer Boy, and, if his grave can be located, his descendants of the female sex will become eligible for membership in the patriotic order of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have traced back until we know the graves are somewhere in the County of Heard, Georgia, and are continuing the search, hoping to find someone in that county who knows where deceased members of the Norton family were buried. All Heard County records were destroyed by fire in 1894, so that nothing can be learned from that source. Refer to the heading "Norton, the drummer boy" later research on this

Harrison Hammack disappeared while serving in the Northern armies in the Civil War and was never heard of again. Of course, it is now impossible to locate where he was buried. We believe that his wife, a son, William, and a daughter of the latter, Elizabeth, are buried in old Hep-sibah cemetery, as they lived near there and there are three adjoining graves unmarked that no one, now knows anything about.

The graves of William B. Granger and his wife, Margaret Norton, as has already been noted, are in the old part of Magnolia Cemetery. Five of their children, James A. Francis Pearce, John, Elizabeth Ann and Susan Caroline are buried there. Intensive search was necessary to locate these graves in 1954 and one monument for all of them was placed. Their son, Thomas Buford and daughters Sarah and Emma were buried in the Palmer, Texas, cemetery, near where they lived at the time of their deaths, and the graves all have monuments to them. The daughter, Serena Dodson, was buried in Madill, Oklahoma, cemetery, near where she lived most of her married life, and is marked with a monument. Mary Jane Hammack, daughter, as has been noted in the foregoing, was buried in Magnolia cemetery, but at another place than the Granger lot. The Hammack graves are also marked by monuments.

All of the Charles M. Hammack sons and daughters are deceased, with the exception of myself. James was buried near El Paso, Texas, John Edward, Houston, Texas. Matthew D., Mt. Pleasant, Texas, Christopher C. (Lum) near Emerson, Ark., Fredonia V. (Eades), Magnolia, Sarah Jane (Sanders) Magnolia, Charles Ransome, Seattle, Wash. Thomas R., Ft. Worth, Texas, Florence C., at or near Christie's Chapel (unmarked) and Elizabeth N. (Goodwin) Magnolia.

Elizabeth (Betty) Hammack (Wallis) was buried in Macedonia, Ark., cemetery, and Nancy Hammack (Casey) was buried in the, now, abandoned Hartin cemetery, near Macedonia, the latter grave unmarked and lost. These

were two of the sisters of Charles M. Hammack.

So much difficulty is met with in locating old graves, and so many of them become lost past any possibility of ever being found, it is suggested that you keep a good record of graves of deceased members of our family, showing their exact location and how marked, for future reference when required. A family record should contain many other things about the family than simply a record of marriage, births and deaths. This would be apt to be appreciated by your posterity.

FORGOTTEN KINSHIP

Kinship between the Hammacks, Paynes and Nortons is almost forgotten by descendants now living, on account of the relationship having become so distant. It was forgotten by many members of the families fifty years or more ago. When Thomas Hammack and Effie Norton were married at Arlington, Texas, in the late 1890s, they probably gave the question of relationship no thought at all. His mother did when she received the news, but apparently soon became convinced that Effie was not a relation. There are, and have been, so many Nortons in America that, assuming that all are related, the drummer boy Norton would have had to have several brothers with families containing many sons. This likely is true and the cousinship between descendants in the various branches would run too high to calculate now. The latter could have been the extent of the relationship, if any, between Tom and Effie, and much above "the fifth degree of consanguinity" at which point authorities agree that actual blood relationship ends.

We have wished many times since starting this research more than three years ago that our ancestors had kept adequate records and that these records had been preserved. The old Grangers and the old Hammacks DID keep records of their immediate families, but did not keep record of their grandfathers, grandmothers and brothers and sisters. The Granger record still exists and is being kept by Rena Lasater, daughter of Thomas Granger, in her home in Palmer, Texas. The old Harrison Hammack record was kept by Nancy Ellen Rushton, granddaughter, in her home at McNeil, Ark., but in a fire which destroyed the home some 20 years ago, the record was lost and we have now only memories of what it contained.

Of course, it is not important to know our distant kin living today, especially after they have passed the "fifth degree of consanguinity," but, just the same, we would like to know; and when such marriages as Tom Hammack and Effie

Norton's occurred, we would not have to worry about whether or not they were kin, and, if so, how close the kinship.

Our great grandmother Norton, if she was a Wesley as we believe, was not directly descended from the Reverend John Wesley, who had no children, but could have descended from one of the children of the Reverend Charles Wesley, a brother, who was a greater evangelist in American colonies than his brother, or from one of the many relatives of these two. That she was closely associated with the Wesleys, as a family, is indicated by the fact that the Nortons apparently well established in North Carolina when the Reverend Charles Wesley did most of his evangelical work, moved from there to the Wesley community over in Heard County Georgia, where her son, Charles Norton, seemingly became closely associated with the Methodist Episcopal church there; and she also had another son she named John Wesley. There was a Margaret, or Margie, in the Charles Wesley family, and it is likely her daughter Margaret, our grandmother, was named for her.

HAMMACK ANCESTRY

Since this record has gone into publication, additional facts and information has been received with reference to our first American ancestors, and particularly, our four sub branches of the South-Southwestern Hammacks. This, and a recheck of the information previously received, reveals definitely the names of all four of the brothers as being Harrison, Thomas, John (given as John Culpepper in one instance) and Willoughby Hammack. The name, Willoughby, having come down several times in the Hammack lineage leads me to believe that it, also was the name of their grandfather, one of the two brothers who established two branches of the Yorkshire, England, family in America at Charleston, S. C. in the year 1730. The descendants of this brother drifted South-Southwestward into Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas and some drifted northward from Georgia and Alabama to Virginia, Kentucky and other states. Descendants of the other brother drifted Westward and Northwestward into Virginia, Kentucky, and on into many other states, north, south and west. The name of the other brother, "the western drifter," was Daniel. We learned his name through Mrs. Laura Lee Hoyle, 2920 Morrow Ave., Waco, Texas. He was the first American ancestor of Mrs. Hoyle and her many Hammack relations now living in Texas; She received this information through Mr. Robert F. Pitillo, 2605 Colonial Ave., Waco, who, it appears, has made extensive research into the Hammack lineage.

We have traced the four brothers, Harrison, Thomas,

John and Willoughby as first coming to Georgia, in the vicinity of Newman, but one or more of them moved on up into Northumberland County, Virginia. Some of their descendants moved on over into Heard County Ga., some remained at Newnan, but Harrison, with his family, moved down into Southern Alabama, in the vicinity of Mobile. There was never, afterwards, any contact between the Harrison Hammack family and the families of his three brothers. There are a few descendants, now, in these four families as closely related as 4th cousin, but most of the descendants are more distantly related.

The brief synopsis of chronologies are numbered alphabetically for the various family branches and with numerals opposite the names for convenient reference in entering your branch of the family in the blank pages in the back of this record. It has been a three year job to bring the record down to your branch and we hope you will take it from there and fill in the blank pages necessary for your own branch:

A. Harrison Hammack. Children: (Name of wife not known, called Granny)

1. William 2. James 3. Charles M. 4. Elizabeth
(Betty) 5. Lucy 6. Nancy

B. William Hammack - Married Elizabeth Hunter.
Children: 1. Catherine. 2. Louisa. 3. Elizabeth.

C. William Joel Rushton - Aug. 16, 1837—June 22, 1901.
Catherine Hammack - March 18, 1841—Feb. 14, 1908
Married in 1855. Children: 1. Nancy Ellen, Sept. 10, 1858—
Jan. 9, 1948; 2. Elizabeth 3. John William 4. Margaret 5. Sarah
6. Media 7. Alfred 8. Isora 9. Isadora (twins) 10. Joanna.

D. Henry B. Wallis Elizabeth Hammack (Daughter of Harrison) Married in 1850s. Children; 1. Joe 2. Peter (pete)
3. Dump.

E. Charles McDonald Hammack, April 17, 1829—April 16, 1906; Mary Jane Granger, March 27, 1836—Dec. 24, 1912; Married Oct. 31, 1854. Children: 1. James William, Oct. 16, 1855—Aug. 16, 1916; 2. John Edward Aug. 31, 1857—Oct. 16, 1947; 3. Christopher Columbus, Feb. 29, 1860—Feb. 19, 1930; 4. Matthew Deloney, Jan. 9, 1862—June 7, 1933; 5. Fredonia Victoria, Feb. 4, 1865—Jan. 15, 1944; 6. Sarah Jane, March 15, 1867—Jan. 15, 1944; 7. Charles Ransome, Oct. 31, 1869—Mar. 9, 1951; 8. Thomas Rufus, Feb. 2, 1872—Aug. 20, 1918; 9. Florence Caroline, April 25, 1874—July 20, 1876; 10. Henry Franklin, May 22, 1877 (Living 1954) 11. Elizabeth Nolen, Feb. 6 1879—July 3, 1907.

F. Norton (Drummer Boy American Revolution) Wife's name not known, Married some years after War. Children: 1. Charley 2. J. Adolphus 3. John Wesley 4. Name unknown (went north) 5. Margaret 1816—1872 6. Name unknown (married Cofield).

G. LaKirgius Payne, Georgianna Cofield, married sometime after the Civil War. Children: 1. Will 2. Edward 3. Louie 4. Dan (Living 1954).

H. William B. Granger, 1809—Dec. 6, 1871; Margaret Norton, 1816,—March 29, 1872; Married Dec. 8, 1831. Children: 1. James A. Nov. 2, 1832—Dec. 24, 1864; 2. Elizabeth Ann March 18, 1840—Sept. 9, 1861; 3. Susan Caroline, Feb. 11, 1844—Oct. 21, 1867; 4. John, March 10, 1842—Sept 12, 1854; 5. Francis Pearce, Dec. 31, 1854—July 23, 1860; 6. Wm. Mell July 23, 1834—Oct. 13, 1900; 7. Mary Jane, March 27, 1836—Dec. 24, 1912; 8. Sarah Samantha, April 11, 1838—July 15, 1919; 9. Margaret Serena, July 27, 1846—Nov. 1933; 10. Thomas Buford, June 9, 1848—Aug. 10, 1892; 11. Emma Carnelia, Oct. 25, 1853—April 14, 1925.

1. Milt or (Mit) Granger, Nov. 26, 1838 - 1918. Married Children: 1. George 2. James 3. Mary 4. Lucy 5. William 6. Mattie.

Note: All six of these sons and daughters married and had families, but the chronology of only two can be given.

J. Mr. Bright, Married Mattie Granger, 4 Children. 1. Thomas Bright (son). 2. Quinie Bright Greene (dtr). 3. Milta Bright Beasley (dtr). 4. Trudie Bright Harryman (dtr).

K. William M. Granger, Married Henrietta Morgan in 1884, Children: 1. Andrew H. 1887 - 1947, 2. Anna (Scott) 1885; 3. Mary Elizabeth (Love) 1887 4. Leonard, 1890; 5. Francis (McKissock) 1892; 6. Bertie (Smiley) 1895; 7. Mattie, 1897; 8. Esco (Davis) 1901; 9. Audie (Hogue) 1904; 10. Ruby Fay, (Wallace) 11. Stella (Elledge).

L. Stephen Granger, Aug. 19, 1801, Heard County, but emigrated to Conyers, Georgia. Date of death not available; Lucy Jones, Nov. 14, 1806 Married probably 1830. Children: 1. Lindsey March 19, 1832; 2. Milton Nov. 26, 1833; 3. Catherine, Oct. 6, 1835; 4. John, July 18, 1838; 5. Ollie Nov. 18, 1839; 6. Ermin Dec. 10, 1841; 7. Charity Jan. 15, 1844; 8. Charles Apl. 30, 1847; 9. Lucy Jane Feb. 15, 1849;

We are indebted to Mrs. Maud Piper, Route 3, Conyers, Ga., for the above chronology taken from the old Stephen

Granger family Bible record. No. 9, above, Lucy Jane Granger, was the mother of Maud Piper, who omitted to say who her mother married and was her father. Maud Piper has two sisters living at Conyers.

The many branches of our families, as they exist today, prohibit their inclusion in this record. For that reason, blank pages are provided for those who wish to carry the record on down to include his or her particular branch. We think that the keeping of a full and complete record in any family is very important, especially to descendants, and hope that you think so, too; and that this little volume will help you to do this for your own family.

FAMILY RECORD

FAMILY RECORD

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